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It was a lucky thing for Spain that the United States consented to take merely a quit claim deed for the Philippines instead of demanding a warranty.

unteer troops out of Cuba by April 25, which, by the way, will be the anniversary of the declaration of war against Spain.

The stocks of few, if any, of the recently formed trusts were in the great trouble of last Friday. If they had been the disaster to speculative "combines" would have been

Cuba is the first country to respond to the Czar's suggestion for universal disarmanot from any sentiment of

To see Governor Pingree purchase eight or worth of street-railway property is too interesting a transaction to be stopped

The reports of the Indianapolis banks they are all in excellent condition. only carry ample funds to insure the confidence of depositors, but they hold a large reserve of securities which will al-

the week of many Jefferson dinof which are awaited with different Democratic factions will tell the country what they think of the Democracy of each other.

The denunciation of trusts by the press as great evils may have some effect, but the event of last Friday in New York shows that and trust companies which lend the money of the country can be much more effectual in checking the growth of combinations for mere speculative purposes.

Word comes from New York that a score in the Democratic party are ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Governor Flower and ex-Governor David B. Hill, but such to have any influence with the Democracy since the advent of Bryan, Altgeld and Teller as party leaders.

Those who have been declaring that the about the beef furnished the bottom of the be compelled to admit that they have been mistaken. During the past ten days all of the testimony which Gen. been examined. The board has displayed that impartiality which entitles it to public

The United States treasurer recommends that the \$20,000,000 which the United States Spain be paid in gold coin in New York, its further disposition to be decided by Spain. "There is no reason why we should pay the exchange on the money to send it says the treasurer. "We pay over seems entirely reasonable, Spain it home by steamer or buy ex-

one of the delegates to the appeace conference is not in symthe movement. Prof. Stengel, one of the German delegates, has published says the assertion that war is opposed to literally wrong-on the contrary, that "war is an educational necessity," and has a distinct mission in the promotion of culture, good people, but the fact remains that many wars have contributed to the advance of

In the late municipal election in Denver, Col., there were three Republican tickets and one Democratic, the candidates of the latter being elected by about 2,000 plurality over the strongest Republican faction. The Denver Times classifies the three Republican parties as the old and established Republican party which voted for McKinley, the silver Republican party which was ora harbor for Republicans who once hoped that the Democratic party could do something for silver, and the Teller silver Republican party. The Times hopes that the regular and the silver Republican will unite, leaving the Teller fac-

For years it has been one of the chronic cases are pending now, particu-Turkey, which is not exactly a Bluefields, Nicaragua, for protection of the

to the Democrats.

the faction which is in power for the hour American steamship companies and merchants at Bluefields paid duties on goods to the government which has just been overthrown, and now the new government deter have protested and called upon the Bluefields. It is probable that its appearance will lead the present ruler, General Dally and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts Torres, to disavow his threat to confiscate the property of American merchants if they refuse to be robbed. It would be much better for the Central American peoples and those who have commercial relations with them if some stable government should exercise control over them. A succession of revolutions is not government.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

It is not probable that the congress of nations which the Czar has called or in vited to consider the matter of the disarmament of nations will accomplish anything of the sort. Disarmament is a large and significant term. The act it represents would mean more for Russia than most any other nation in the world. Indeed, Russia is the great power which is suspected of a decided willingness to employ its vast armies if occasion offered. It is the only power concerning which there is the greatest uncertainty as to its intentions relative to the world's peace. For such a power to suggest and urge the calling of a congress of the representatives of the more important governments to consider the question of disarmament is an apparent inconsistency, when it is recalled that its army is th largest by many thousands, and that it keeps a vast deposit of gold in readiness

The government hopes to have all the vol- for war. It would be a practical question for the nations of Europe to consider the propriety of ceasing to increase their armament, be-Russia, Germany, France and Italy, The of more extensive armament is to increase leading governments of Europe know what

But while the congress may not be able ment which the governments will adopt, it of international That is an entirely practicable proposition. the United States and Great two notable occasions-the adjustment of Venezuelan controversy. There is no reason eral plan for international arbitration by which disputes between any two of them representatives of the United States will present to the peace congress.

THE MONEY POWER AND THE TRUST.

Those who have fears of the domination of trusts within a brief period should find relief in the market reports of the past two or three days. The market for "indus trials" went to pieces on Friday and th stocks of leading trusts went down like the stick of an exploded rocket. The industrial binations can be perfected. That is, when ment, for the reason that few men will take stock or bonds upon the combined property when they know that it has been capitalized at twice or three times its cash value. Each stock, which many sell at once. Very naturally, the promoters who have formed the Miles has collected and most of the wit- | trusts must go to the banks to get money disposed of their plants. They offer their stocks, preferred and common, as security for the money which they must have or

> Bankers are conservative; indeed, they have made themselves unpopular wit many people because they insist upon a ful value or more than full value collateral when they loan money. Bankers require actual security from corporations as well as from individuals. Consequently, when the promoters of trusts have appeared at the banks to negotiate loans on their inflated stocks they have been denied because the stocks are not regarded by conservative speculators in such stocks asked for money with which to carry their ventures on margins they were refused unless they ha something better to offer. The pottery com bination went to pieces because it could not get money from the banks to start the trust. During the next few weeks it is pos sible that the public will hear of other other year passes it is possible that a large part of such capitalization will have col apsed-to the unmeasured disgust of those who are intent on making it appear that the world is daily becoming a more difficult place in which to make a living

> One time and another the banks and what called the "money power" have been de the some-time enslaver of all the people but it now seems probable that the money power promises to be a deadlier foe to trusts

AL LAW.

Some of our naval officers have recently

shown that they possess a good knowledge of win battles. They might or might not be practical seamanship. This they learned by entering the navy or going to sea when quite young and working their way up England's greatest naval officer, Lord Admiral Nelson, entered the navy at the age of eighteen, with only a boy's preliminary education, and learned his profession at

to mark a new departure. Nicaragua has | navy, who helped to lay the foundations of so many rapid changes in government that its glory and prestige, were scarcely any ignores the acts of its predecessor. The They were great sailors, great commanders cated men. In fact, the United States Naval Academy was not established until 1845. The standard of admission to the institution is mands another payment. Those who make | much higher now than it was during its this demand threaten to confiscate the prop- early years, and the course of study is erty of the American merchants and the lat- much broader, so that a young man who graduates from the academy now is as edu-United States for protection. To protect | cated in general branches as the graduate their rights a war ship has been sent to of any university, and in some specialties better. Commanders of vessels are expected to be well grounded in the principles of international law, and every ship's library contains standard works on the subject The commander of a war ship or squadron is sometimes called upon to assume grave responsibilities in the defense of his nation's flag or citizens, and it is important that he should be able to know how far he can go in this direction. He sometimes has to decide very quickly, and generally on his own responsibility or with such light as he can get from his library.

> Some notable instances of naval officers assuming responsibility have occurred of late. The case of Admiral Dewey is very remarkable. From the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1, 1898, to the present time he has acted under general authority from Washington and almost wholly or his own discretion. For several months he had to deal with the Spaniards, the Filipinos, the civil representatives of European governments and foreign ships in the harbor, protecting the interests and enforcing the rights of the United States, and at the same time preventing interference with foreign interests. The performance of these civil and diplomatic duties was accompanied with more or less fighting, and Admiral Dewey had to know when to frown and clear his decks for action, as well as when to wear a smiling face. He has shown himself a master of diplomacy and tact. A more recent case is that of Admiral Kautz at Samoa. He was sent there with general instructions to enforce order, but to be careful and keep strictly within the Berlin treaty, which was equally binding the United States, Great Britain and Germany. This involved careful study of the treaty and of the situation in the islands; careful consideration whether the treaty had been violated, and, if it had, what investigations was the issuing of mation which made him practically dictator in the islands for the time being, and under It took nerve to assume this responsibility, and the admiral had to feel very sure he was right before he did it. In other words, lawyer to construe the Berlin treaty aright the controversy under it. During the crisis a German war ship attempted to leave port on some unknown mission, when Admiral Kautz ordered the captain to remain where he was and be ready to extend help to his countrymen if they should need it. ship remained. This is the first time an American admiral ever issued orders to the captain of a German war ship. remark, Admiral Kautz knew what he was doing and that he would be sustained by time. They show that our naval officers

The address of Mr. Wu Ting-fang before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia was remarkable in more than one respect. It is very unusual United States to deliver public addresses on ever before spoken in public. No United spoke in the purest English. phrase it more skillfully. Mr. Wu Tingfang made a distinct hit.

Germany's contention that the unanimous action of the American, British and Gerthe joint protectorate was formed. The treaty provides for the creation preme Court, to consist of a single judge, or chief justice, and that the court "shall have jurisdiction of all questions arising under the treaty, and any question arising among the Samoans respecting the election of kings or chiefs shall not lead to war, but shall be referred to him for decision." The chief justice during the Samoan troubles was an American, and he sustained the action of Admiral Kautz. Two of the consuls against one should be conclusive, but the chief justice outranks them all in authority. The German contention would make the German consul virtually supreme.

One is led to have an impression that the principal islands of the Philippine group are sparsely settled. As a matter of fact, the six leading islands have a larger population to the square mile than has Indiana-the former being 91 and the latter 61. Luzon which has an area about a fourth larger than Indiana, has 3,426,000 inhabitants, or 79 to the square mile. Cebu, with an area of 2,411 square miles, has a population of 504,000 or 210 to the square mile. The island next Luzon in area is Mindanao, which, with an area of 34,000 square miles, has a population of 209,000. Its climate is the most favorable of the tropics, the mercury ranging from 79 to 85 degrees last July and August, while the NAVAL OFFICERS AND INTERNATION. extreme ranges for the year are from 61 to

The new Arkansas law for the protection of birds prohibits any person from selling, offering for sale, or having in his or her possession "any feathers, or skins, or parts of ooses." From an ornithological standpoint, from a bird's-eye view, as it were, this may head of sumptuary legislation? If legislatures undertake to prescribe what women may or may not wear there will be lots of

Captain William N. Ekin, assistant quarermaster United States Volunteers, left He was appointed to the volunteer service interests of American citizens would seem sea. The early officers of the United States by President McKinley in June last and is in the office of Mr. Sage when Norcross straining order was granted.

a son of General James A. Ekin, who served a long time in the quartermaster's department and was stationed in this city sev-

After nearly a month spent by the foreman of the Boston public grounds department, assisted by five laborers, in destroying one way or the other for all time. English sparrow nests in the trees of Boston common, the mayor has ordered the work discontinued. In his order he says he "did not anticipate originally that it would prove such an undertaking." After this signal victory, the sparrows will probably proceed to increase and multiply with more cheerful

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Strength. Old Lady-Little boy, you will never grow strong if you smoke that nasty pipe. Chimmy-Maybe I won't, but de pipe will,

The Verdict. Kunnel Blood-What was the vuhdict of the caw'neh on that Mawmon missionary? Kunnel Bullitt-Died of "clergyman's soah

throat," sah.

Might Be Popular. The Associate Editor-I have an idea about getting out a Kipling edition.

Boss Editor-Great Scot! "But I think this will be unique. I was thinking of suggesting an edition without any Kipling in it."

Not So Bad.

"What is there in this story about the girl Gubbins is engaged to being a million-

"Not a millionaire; a milliner." "Oh, well, that is not so bad, either. He can get along without work."

STATE PRESS OPINION.

The Republicans of Indiana made no mistake in the selection of Mr. Fairbanks as a United Staes senator. - Frankfort Repub-

If they continue so savage, the man who's got the contract for feeding the collar Democrats may be a trifle timid about entering the cage alone.—Lafayette Call. It may gratify Populistic sentiment to make war on capital and business enter-

prises of almost every kind, but it para-Coin Harvey thinks he knows all that is worth knowing about national finances, and

political party. There is only one thing in which he is great-he is a stupendous fraud. —Laporte Herald. The general raising of wages in numerous industries is another proof, if proof is needed, of the unrelenting purpose of a number of conspirators to make this country as

prosperous, if not more so, than ever before.--Lafayette Courier. No one would have believed two years ago that two years of Republican administration would have wrought such wonderful economic changes as now exist. Business good, labor employed and wages increased mark the reports from nearly every section

of the United States .- Anderson Herald.

It is no longer a soft snap for the County time. Under the new law they transact the business of the county as fast as they can and go home. That law will save Tipton county many thousands of dollars .- Tipton

Inasmuch as the Democratic party is already considering its candidate for the presidency in the next campaign, why should it not take up Hobson? It is said that he is he is just the man they want for the task upon them .- Marion Chronicle. Whatever may have been the position of

dom of the policy it may adopt in connec tion with the retention of the Philippines it is at least certain that with matters as they are at the present time there can be no turning back.-Evansville Journal One of the most traitorous proceedings

connected with the whole history of the war with Spain was the meeting held in Boston recently under the leadership of ex-Congressman Boutwell, which denounced and hissed the name of McKinley and cheered that of Aguinaldo. Thank fortune. Boston does not constitute the whole United States.-South Bend Tribune

There is a great deal of talk about trusts and we would much prefer that such things time to discern any harm they have brought to the country. They have put the factories and shops to running regularly, and have given labor increased pay. Where one man s injured to the extent of a cent as a result of such organization one hundred are benefited to the extent of dollars .- Middle-

town News. American soldiers have, while facing ar armed foe either at home or abroad, always been annoyed and impeded by an unsympathetic, snarling army of noncombatants in their rear. The men of 1861-5 who saved the life of the Nation and kept the flag in the sky had to contend with this army of malcontents, and our gallant boys in the Philippines, who are fighting to maintain the national honor and make our flag respected by the nations of the earth, are meeting the opposition of the same political organization whose motto is rule or ruin.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Miss Elizabeth Plankinton, of Milwaukee, daughter of the late John Plankinton, has made a proposition of a gift of \$100,000 to build a home for the Young Women's Christian Association of that city. The gift is conditional in that a suitable site must first

There are but 141 holders of the medal of honor in the army and on its retired list. Among them are General Miles, J. M. Schofield, General G. V. Henry and General Henry W. Lawton. General Miles got his medal for holding onto a position at Chancellorsville, although himself desperately wounded. The others won the honor for

Charles Revere Curtis, who died at Rockland, Mass., the other day, at the age of eighty-eight years, was the oldest descendant of Paul Revere, being a son of Sally Revere, the revolutionary hero's granddaughter. He was identified with the anti-slavery cause when it was not altogether popular, even in Massachusetts. Colonel Harry C. Egbert, recently killed at the head of his regiment near Manila, of the rebellion, once to become the hero of a daring escape. At San Juan he was

shot through the lungs. He had served forty years. General Miles said of him tle weighs only about 125 pounds and 120 of that's pure grit. Not send him to the Philippines? Why, he'll demand a court of inquiry if you don't. A large manufacturing concern of Dayton O., has issued notice, and will continue to publish it, that from now on preference will ment who have had a kindergarten training and after 1915 no application for employment

will be considered unless the applicant has

had a kindergarten training. The owners

of this factory are not "sickly sentimental-

but they have conducted kindergartens for the benefit of their seventeen to eighteen hundred employes, and have observed the results. A curious case was tried last week in Vienna. A young lady asked heavy compenrecently danced at a masked ball, and who allowed her to fall so heavily that she sustained severe internal injury. The defendant declared that his partner was a poor dancer, and it was difficult to guide her through the crowded room. She rejoined that the defendant had attempted some new steps which he had seen in the opera ballot and desired to imitate. "He flung his

egs about, and went through some kind of

a Russian bent-knee dance, in the execution

whereof he tripped me and we both fell

couldn't be held responsible for the safety of his partner, and the case was dismissed Joseph H. Choate a few weeks ago ap peared at Albany to argue before the Court of Appeals for the confirmation of the verdict of \$40,000 and \$3,000 counsel fees in favor of William R. Laidlaw, and against Russell Sage, for injuries by the bomb explosion in Sage's office in 1892. This is the seventh ; time that the case has been before the claims that this company is producing it courts in one way or another. Laidlaw was | without his permission. A temporary re- hundred pages and treats the subject from

The judge decided that a man

dropped the bomb which wrecked the build ing, No. 71 Broadway, and mortally wound ed several clerks. Russell Sage grabbed Laidlaw, and hid behind him. Laidlaw was fearfully injured, and Sage escaped scot free. For this service Laidlaw sued for \$50,000, and has secured judgment twice, but Sage has fought the case with great vigor until now, when it is likely to be settled

> To speculate upon it: Her bonnet is above her head, But her mind is on her bonnet. -Washington Star.

Soon as she spreads it open, then How eagerly does she refer To marriage notices! To her They seem good jokes against the men.

A woman with a newspaper.

Seattle Post Intelligencer.

ALASKA'S CLIMATE.

It Compares Favorably with that of the Northern States.

Doubtless there is no part of the earth the climate of which is as little understood by the average man and woman as that o Alaska. Most of the people of the United States, especially those east of the Rockies, have only a hazy recollection of Alaska or 'Russia in America," as described in their childhood's geography; and the modern "Klondike" has only dissipated that haze sufficiently to allow their vision to be concentrated on that one point. To them whatever happens in "Klondike" of course happens in all other parts of Alaska. They forget that the Klondike and the Yukon country is separated from the southern coast by a range of great mountains, and that consequently the coast line has a vastly different climate from that of the interior. They forget that the proximity of the Pacific, and the prevailing westerly winds over that ocean, give the southern coastal region of Alaska a climate having a comparatively small range of temperature; while the interior, shut off from these modifying influences, is subject to truly Arctic rigors in winter which scarcely affect the southern sections. It is safe to say that before the discovery of gold in the Klondike scarcely one person in ten knew the length and breadth of the district, and some of the mistakes and guesses made are udicrous in the extreme Suddenly all the world was asking for information-for all kinds of informationabout the wonderful country that was supposed to lie under deep snow and ice the

year around. Hence in the spring of 1898 Prof. Willis L. Moore, the chief of the United States Weather Bureau, detailed an observer, Mr. H. L. Ball, to organize a weather service in the district, the headquarters of the service to be at Sitka The greater part of the summer of 1898 was passed in visiting important points lyzes the prosperity of the State that does | along the coast from Wrangel to Kadiak and Cook inlet for the purpose of selecting and appointing efficient voluntary observers. Substations were established at Jackson, Juneau, Skaguay, Kadiak, Tyoonok yet he cannot run one little section of a and Kenal, and new instruments were furnished the observers at Killisnoo and Unga island. It is intended to establish stations at Unalaska and Nutchek as soon as communication is opened in the coming spring. With the establishment of these two stations the southern coast line will be excellently represented and climatic data will be obtained that will be of great value in the development of the resources of the

> There is at least one well-equipped and egularly reporting station in the Yukon. from which reports are expected by the

spring mail boat. Southeastern Alaska, at least as far as temperature conditions are concerned, has the formative period in our politics. It marks a climate that many of the States may envy, remembering the severity of the cold waves that have swept the country from Montana to Florida. It is true that southeastern Alaska has a considerably greater amount of precipitation and more rainy or snowy days than most of the States of the Union: however, the absence of cold waves and disastrously sudden changes in temperature will go far on the credit side of the southern Alaska ledger. The interior, leprived in a great measure of the soothing effect of the ocean, of course, has a rigid climate in winter, yet the summer months

are warm, even oppressive. The coast line has had considerably more rain or snow than the mainland-Juneau a Democrat and his specialty just now is and Skaguay-and the number of clear and raising sunken wrecks. It occurs to us that | partly cloudy days at Juneau and Skaguay is more than twice as great as at Sitka and Killisnoo. In fact, the winter weather of Juneau and Skaguay will favorably compare with that of any of the Northern States-indeed, with many of the Southern. The weather bureau bulletins of Feb. 15 reported a temperature of 2 degrees below zero as having occurred on the 13th at Tallahassee, Fla. On that date, at Juneau and at Sitka, the lowest temperatures were: Juneau, 33 degrees; Sitka, 35 degrees, while the lowest temperature thus far of the winter was 4 degrees below zero at Skaguay in December and January. When it is remembered that Skaguay is about 2,000 miles farther north from the equator than Tallahassee, the difference becomes more striking and should turn the tide of winter travel toward Alaska.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EMPLOYES. More Paid for Clerical Help than in Private Business. Leslie's Weekly.

There are two sides to every question, and

he question of government pay has three or

four. No one can say with truth that the government pays too little nor that the government pays too much to its employes. Take the case of the President of the United Though \$25,000 was considered a il the days of Grant, there is no doubt that the American people owe it to the President he is in office, but to guarantee him against poverty after he leaves the White House. A former President of the United States in want would be a sorry sight for the world to see. On the other hand, the salarles paid to the members of the President's Cabinet are hardly more than will pay their house rent in a city where the cost of living is greater than it is in almost any other city the United States. No man of moderate means can afford to maintain both the official and the social dignity of a position in the President's offifamily. Our diplomats, too, are not provided with the means to enable them to maintain an appearance in agreeable comother nations; and the President is concerned every four years with the task of finding not so much competent as wealthy men to represent us at the capitals of Europe. Scientists in the government employ notoriously underpaid. Some very eminent men have been engaged in work for the government, and their salaries have not been greater than those of chiefs of division-men of whom no technical or even business knowledge is required. But, on the other hand, the commoner ocsupations in the government service command pay which is out of all proportion to that allowed for similar work in the business world. Stenographers who would receive at the most \$75 a month in business houses draw \$1,400 from the government; and \$840 is paid to clerks whose sole occupation is the writing of addresses on envelopes -work which would be done in a business office by boys at \$3 to \$5 a week. Clerks engaged in making entries in books, who would not rank higher than second assistant bookkeepers in commercial establishments. receive \$1,400 or more a year-greater compensation by 40 or 50 per cent, than they ould obtain from other employers. In fact, t may be said, conservatively, that the government pays for its ordinary clerical help at least one-third more than any other em-

ployer would pay. At the same time it receives from its employes only six and onehalf hours of service each day; and the work done by each in an hour averages far below similar work done by clerks in other Yet the clerks of the departments are so improvident that it is necessary for part of their number to petition Congress for a civil-pension list, to be maintained through assessments on the salaries of those in the Undoubtedly under these conditions a reduction in salaries would work temporary hardship to those who have be accustomed to living up to the limit of too-bountiful salaries; and at the same time a horizontal cut would work an injustice to men and women in many of the departments who are now underpaid. A far more sensible arrangement would be a readjustment of salaries and a gradual reduction of those which appear excessive in comparison with the pay given for similar work by other employers. If the government did not pay more for

Editorial Amenities.

the importunities of officeseekers.

its work than any other employer the President would be bothered half to death by

Cannelton (Ind.) Enquirer. We regret to note that owing to illness Brother Sterrett was obliged to suspend publication of the Hawesville Clarion this week. He has been wrestling with German measles for a couple of weeks and seems to be getting a little the worst of it. But we hope that another week will see him up and around in his usual cheery manner. Clarion is a newsy paper, and its readers will certainly miss it; but as this is the first issue missed in six years they will cheerfully overlook it.

Injunction for "Amorita."

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.-Suit brought in the United States Court here Saturday by Carl Herman against William Thompson, proprietor of the Boston Lyric Opera Company, to enjoin the company from producing the opera "Amorita." Herman, who says he owns the copyright

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Lyrics of the Hearthside. Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, has launched another book of verse, entitled 'Lyrics of the Hearthside." The contents indicate that the talented young author is writing too much, or, rather, publishing too much, poetry, and is thus injuring his wellwon fame. The book is a "pot-boiler," and were it not for a few fine touches here and there in the serious end of it to remind one of his former excellent work there would seem to be no reason for its being. There is not a single one of the dialect poems that is noticeably good, and many of the serious efforts are strained. However, a man who can occasionally "drop into poetry" as good as the lines quoted below may be excused for many shortcomings. Here is a stanza from a poem called "For the Man Who Fails," that has a helpful ring ot it: 'We sit at life's board with our nerves

high strung. And we play for the stake of Fame, And our odes are sung and our banners

For the man who wins the game. But I have a song of another kind Than breathes in these fame-wrought

An ode to the noble heart and mind Of the gallant man who fails. The touch of humor in these lines, en titled "Theology, is very good: There is a heaven, for ever, day by day, The upward longing of my soul doth tell

If there were not, where would my neigh-"The Mystic Sea," quoted below, is worthy, because it is thoughtful and suggests the deeper things of life, which, after all, is the true test of the poet's work:

There is a hell, I'm quite as sure, for, pray.

'The smell of the sea in my nostrils, The sound of the sea in mine ears; The touch of the spray on my burning face Like the mist of reluctant tears.

The blue of the sky above me The green of the waves beneath; The sun flashing down on a gray-white sail Like a scimitar from its sheath. 'And ever the breaking billows,

And ever the rocks' disdain; And ever a thrill in mine inmost heart That my reason cannot explain.

'So I say to my heart, 'Be silent, The mystery of time is here; Death's way will be plain when we fathorn the main. And the secret of life be clear."

This volume of poetry is published Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The Jacksonian Epoch.

This book, by Charles H. Peck, presents the main features of the political history of the United States from the battle of New Orleans to the succession of John Tyler to the presidency, in 1841. As the battle of New Orleans paved the way for General Jackson's entrance into politics a few years properly begins with that event. There is also a preliminary view of the preceding tury. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, period, beginning with the war of 1812. What is here termed "the Jacksonian epoch" was the full development of American political methods, and produced a distinguished galaxy of public men. It was during this period that political parties assumed their modern forms and old aristocratic ideals gave place to popular heroes and idols. The history of this period as a distinct epoch appears in a more or less fragmentary form in many general histories, but nowhere else is it as fully presented as it is in this work. General histories, however useful and excellent, are apt to subordinate individuals, while separate biographies either magnify them beyond their deserts or do not ade quately portray their contemporaries and he general perspective. The author 'The Jacksonian Epoch' seems to have enleavored to combine and symmetrize both historic elements, the result being a true and ife-like picture of a most interesting political epoch. Henry Clay is the central of the canvas, even more prominent than Jackson, and the book is largely the story of his political career. A mass of material never before collected has been utlized for the portraiture of Clay and Jackson and other leading characters of the period. The general political history of the time is presented in clear outlines, and the individual portraitures are very strong. The work is a valuable contribution to our political tory. New York: Harper & Bros.

Municipal Monopolies.

This is a collection of papers by six different American economists and specialists regarding such municipal monopolies as water works, electric and gas-light plants, street railroads, telephones, etc. The subject is a large one and of interest to all city governments and taxpayers. Professor Bemis, who edits the volume, believes that soon one-half of the population of the United States will be living in cities of over light, gas for fuel and lighting purposes, the telephone and street railways will have become vital necessities. These subjects are & McClure Company, publishers, separately treated in their various aspects the papers which form this volume. Mr M. N. Baker, of the Engineering News, of New York city, writes upon water works; Prof. John R. Commons, of Syracuse University, and Prof. F. A. C. Perrine, of the engineering department of Leland Stanford discuss electric lighting; Max West, Ph. D., of the Agricultural Department at Washington, describes New York city franchises; and Prof. Frank Par-Kansas State Agricultural College, treats of the telephone and the legal aspects of municipal problems. Professor Bemis, of the electric light, gas and street-railway ques-The writers seem to have great pains to secure full and reliable staof light on the various subjects treated. The book is a very instructive one and must contribute in no small degree to a right solution of problems that are of pressing im- J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. portance to every city in the land. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The Martyrdom of an Empress.

The Empress referred to in the title of this book was the murdered Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and the book is a biography and character sketch of her by one who was her intimate friend and confidant during most of her married life. The name of the author is not given, but it appears that she book bears internal evidence of her close intimacy with the Empress. The book is in one sense a defense as well as a biography of the Empress. She is said to have been unhappy and morose from domestic troubles, and from the constant and unfavorable criticism of her actions in public life. One report about her, widely circulated, was that she was mentall" unbalanced. The author of this book emphatically refutes this. and throughout pictures the Empress as woman who has been entirely misjudged. Her character is painted as one of the most attractive and beautiful in modern Eurobean history, one that was too fine and pure to seem rational to the corrupt men and women of the Austrian court. The book gives a comprehensive idea of the social side of the court, of the personality and domestic life of Franz Joseph and his relations to Empress. The reader gets many glimpses of the inside of royal life and disemperors, empresses. princes have their share of human trials and sorrows. Many personal incidents of royal life are related with a frankness that is quite charming. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A Colonial Handbook.

The "American Colonial Handbook" is convenient little volume containing a great variety of information about Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii and Guamjust the sort of information that many people want and have been unable to find without much labor. Facts and figures concerning the history, geography, population, agriculture, vegetable and mineral products financial condition, etc., are given in classified form. Some of the special features are also of value, such as the information relating to methods and cost of transportation to the various points, weights, measures and currency. It is a useful book of refer ence, and the fact that it is issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, is sufficient voucher for its accuracy.

Lessons on Penmanship. This is a book for teachers and advanced students rather than for beginners in the art of penmanship, but inasmuch as teachers in the public schools are required to teach this important branch and are ofter a work giving them the necessary instruction is obvious. It is a volume of three every point of view. Few questions could about Papers." These are not among the

be asked concerning the philosophy, physiology, psychology or practice of penmanship which are not answered here. The principles of the science are clearly set forth and are illustrated at every step, these illustrations varying from the simplest line to the most elaborate of ornamental pen work. The instructions relate both to the vertical and slant systems of writing and set forth the merits of each. The author, Henry W. Ellsworth, is qualified by twenty-five years of experience as a teacher to present his subject in a practical way, and he handles it with the enthusiasm of a master. His system of penmanship having been in use in the Indiana schools, he now proposes, through the Board of Education, to make a gift of 1,000 copies of this book to the teachers of the State, one to go into each township library or whatever takes the place of that institution. The teachers who study the work will know all it is necessary to know about penmanship.

A New Art Book.

"Composition" is the rather unexplanatory title given to a volume containing a series of exercises selected from a new system of art education by Arthur W. Dow, curator of the Japanese paintings and prints in the Boston Museum and well known as an art teacher in Boston and New York. This new system which he presents is derived from a study of Japanese methods, and its central theory seems to be that the student may have something of the vital element of art, namely, beauty, in the very beginning of his work instead of waiting until he has struggled through the various courses of cast drawing, perspective, anatomy, etc., and then attempts to apply his skill to composition, often unsuccessfully. The volume, which is profusely illustrated treats the subject with such simplicity and clearness that its principles are made plain even to the casual reader, and it is admirably adapted to serve as a guide to those who are seeking education apart from the schools. Mr. Dow divides his work into chapters treating of line composition, darkand-light composition, flower composition. borders and surface patterns, book covers, book-page composition, landscape composi-tion, book illustration and advanced composition. The volume, which is a beautiful specimen of book making both in typography and illustration, is issued by J. M. Bowles, art publisher, Boston.

England and the 19th Century. This book, by Justin McCarthy, aims to give an account of the social and political development of England since the opening of the present century. The author is a versatile writer, and while he has not exactly the historian style, some of his histerical works are very popular. In this one he does not attempt anything like a minute and detailed history of successive events during the period treated of, but rather to describe each remarkable development or advance in English political and social life and the prominent actors therein. His theory is that the true history of England during the ninetcenth century will be found in the history of the country's progress in edutend to make life useful, healthful and happy. In describing the origin, progress and culmination of the various movements that have contributed to these results, he has produced an interesting and instructive book, later the history of the Jacksonian epoch | The work will embrace two volumes. This one, bringing the narrative down to 1835, will be followed by another completing the cen-

The Miracles of Antichrist.

From the title of this book one might inharacter, but it is a novel translated from the Swedish of Selma Lagerlof by Pauline B. Flach. On the title page is a motto from a Sicilian legend: "When Antichrist comes he shall seem as Christ. There great events, and Antichrist shall go from land to land and give bread to the poor. And he shall find many followers." One is at a loss to understand the meaning of this. and the story does not make it very clear. The author has chosen the Etna region of Sicily as the scene of her story, and the period seems to be somewhat remote. The story itself is strongly written, but more imaginative and political than dramatic. The author seems to have studied Sicilian life and environments thoroughly, so that the book depicts not only the feelings of individuals, but the common heart of the people also. The religious, miracle loving side of their nature is made particularly prominent. The story is quite out of the ordinary and is calculated to interest thoughtful readers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Two Men o' Mendip.

Two murders, two executions and a death from a broken heart are the chief incidents in "Two Men o' Mendip," by Walter Raymond. Mr. Raymond is the author of a number of pastorals, such as "Gentleman Upcott's Daughter," dealing with life in western England in the early years of the century, filled with gentle humor and delightful studies of character. "Two Men o' Mendip," in spite of the author, has the same characteristics and the reader feels that the tragedy is not inevitable, as tragedy should be to deserve a place in fiction. There is a feeling after finishing the story that the good old-fashioned Laura Jean Libby method of "No, Jack was not dead, in the next chapter, could have been worked with no detriment to the denouement. After the author has killed off his principals he disposes of the minor characters with almost flippant cheerfulness. The Doubleday

A Trooper Galahad. This story, by Capt. Charles King, contains the usual ingredients-a frontier post. an officer who is misunderstood and for a time unpopular, a designing, unprincipled woman, an Indian outbreak, a court-martial case, etc. Nevertheless, these materials are mixed in a new way and the story is interesting in spite of the familiar setting. Its pathetic interest and what may be called its purpose is in the incidents setting forth State Agricultural College, Kansas, supplies | the injustice shown to an old and tried officer in dismissing him from the service on a trivial plea in order to make room for younger men and the impossibility of righting this wrong when the victim has no intistics, and the several papers throw a flood | fluence at headquarters. Captain King, now General King, is in the Philippines and will probably be able to instill a new atmosphere into his next book. Published by the

Contemporary French Novelists. Readers and students of recent French fiction will find this work by M. Rene Doumle very helpful to an appreciative understanding and enjoyment of the books which constitute that school. It is not so much a review of books as it is an analysis and weighing of authors. The number of authors thus dealt with is twelve, including Octave Feuillet, Emile Zola, Alphonse Daudet, Paul Bourget. Pierre Loti and others of that class. The author has a clear, incisive style, and his literary analyses are keen, just and delicate. He shows perfect familiarity with the subject, and his criticisms are marked by candor and sincerity. American readers will find the book an aid to the formation of correct judgments regarding recent French novels. It is translated from the French by Miss Mary D. Frost. New

York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co Espiritu Santo.

The author of this story, Henrietta Dana Skinner, is the youngest daughter of Richard H. Dana, author of that celebrated book, "Two Years Before the Mast." In 1878 she published a series of letters describing convent life in Paris, but "Espiritu Santo" is her first novel. It is a novel with a musical background, nearly all the characters being musical people. The story is laid in Paris and its chief interest centers in the love affairs of two brothers who are respectively the leading baritone and the tenor of the Paris operas and who are very opposite in temperament and character. The there of the story is Parisian and musical, but, singuarly enough, there is also a strong religious undertone. The story is well written, pure and elevating, but rather lacking incident and dramatic movement. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Capsina.

E. F. Benson, author of that rather yellow story, "Dodo," and other stories, has "The Capsina" is a romance of the Greek war for independence in 1820-21. The heroine of the story, "The Capsina," is Sophia Capsas, who, by the death of her father, becomes chief of the clan, with power to work her will. The author has made her a very strong character, equally fascinating by her patriotism and administrative ability and by her womanly qualities. In war or in love the reader follows her fortunes with unflagging interest to the tragic end. There are other interesting characters, and the story abounds with dramatic incidents and situations vividly presented. New York:

Harper & Brothers. Thackeray's Works.

Volume 12 of the biographical edition of issued by Harper & Brothers, contains "Denis Duval," "The Wolves and the Lamb," "Lovel the Widower" and "Round-